

tion, explained. "In our modern-day society," she said, "there is no such thing as an orphan."

Most of the children go to foster homes, or return to their own homes, after their stay at Parmadale.

On hand for yesterday's celebration were five former superiors of Parmadale. They included Mother Mary Roberta, superior general of the order and Parmadale's second superior; Sister Mary Ellen Therese; Sister Beatrice Marie, Sister Mary Beatrice; and Sister Mary Colombiere.

The other former superiors, Mother Mary Carmelita and Sister Mary Aloysius, are deceased.

Mayor McKeldin of Baltimore Protests Russian Anti-Semitism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1965

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, as Americans all of us are deeply imbued with compassion for our fellow human beings. Our proud history is replete with instances where we have raised our voices in protest against wrongs committed in other parts of the world as well as in our own country.

We Americans are also a religious people. This fact has been one of our principal sources of strength. We are dedicated to religious liberty and freedom and, therefore, we deplore persecution of any religious group.

Baltimore, the seventh largest city in the Nation, has as its mayor one of the most articulate and gifted orators in the Nation. I refer, of course, to Mayor Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin, a very fine gentleman who personifies the best qualities of a true Christian.

The serious plight of the Jews in atheistic Russia is of concern to Mayor McKeldin, and on September 12, 1965, he delivered an eloquent address at a mass meeting held at the Pimlico Junior High School in Baltimore. This mass meeting preceded the eternal light vigil for Soviet Jewry in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, September 19, 1965.

Ten thousand people from 106 communities thronged to Lafayette Park in Washington last Sunday in a dramatic protest of anti-Semitism in Communist Russia. Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, who was recently named to the United Nations Economic and Social Council with the rank of Ambassador and I were among those present. He stated that Soviet Jews "are uniquely discriminated against." A great many persons of importance in Government and from all walks of life, including Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, and Jewish clergymen voiced their concern for the survival of the Jewish people in the land of the Soviets.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the address of Mayor McKeldin in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because of the importance and urgency to save the existence of those Jews who have the misfortune of being behind the Iron Curtain.

Mayor McKeldin's speech is as follows:

The Soviets say that there is no anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. They say that anti-Semitism occurs only in capitalist Imperialist states where the Jews are made scapegoats for the miseries of the exploited masses of the proletariat.

They say that in the Soviet Union there may be anti-Jewish Zionism, anti-Jewish nationalism, anti-Jewish imperialism, anti-Jewish medievalism, anti-Jewish profiteering—but never, oh never, anti-Semitism in the Peoples' Paradise where every race, culture, and nationality is respected.

This is what is known in the United States as doubletalk.

For our part, we say that when you make Jews the only nationality group that is not allowed the basic rights accorded to other minorities—that is anti-Semitism.

We say that when you systematically hinder the Jews in the functioning of synagogues, prayer meetings, and religious rites; and deny to Jews the right to produce and distribute their matzoth, kosher food, prayer books, shawls, and religious articles—that is anti-Semitism.

We say that when you practically put out of existence every Yeshivah and institution of Jewish learning—that is anti-Semitism.

We say that when you repress, or allow to die, the rich and wonderful Russian Yiddish culture that gave the world such literary geniuses as Sholem Aleichem, Sholem Asch, Isaac Singer, Isaac Peretz, Chayim Greenberg, Jacob Gordon, Mendele Seferim, David Edelshtadt, Morris Rosenfeld, and Abraham Rasin—that is anti-Semitism.

We say that when, in a state where nothing happens by accident, where everything is planned you permit the publication of vicious anti-Jewish cartoons and literature reminiscent of Goebbels and Streicher—that is anti-Semitism.

We say that when you create the impression that all black marketeers are Jews, and put to death Jewish leaders for so-called economic crimes, and when you prevent the few survivors of the Nazi holocaust, the pitiful remnants of Auschwitz and Dachau from being reunited with their families in Israel—that is not only anti-Semitism: it is anti-humanism. And it amounts to cultural genocide.

We are encouraged that, as a result of other meetings such as this and the outcries of decent people throughout the world—including such friends of the Soviet Union as Bertrand Russell—the Soviet Government shows signs of becoming aware of growing criticism of their discrimination against Jews.

We fervently hope and pray that the deep indignation and protest expressed here tonight will contribute to further improvement, to relief of Jewish suffering in the U.S.S.R., and to release of Jews who yearn to join their brothers abroad.

So let us raise our voices and cry out against this injustice so that our cries will reach into the darkest recesses of the Kremlin. Let them know that Soviet anti-Semitism is a crime not only against the Jews, but against all lovers of freedom.

Connecticut Honors Nathan Hale

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 25, 1965

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow September 22, Connecticut pays homage to one of her most illustrious sons—Nathan Hale. I bring to the attention of the House the proclamation of

the Honorable John Dempsey, Governor of Connecticut:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency John Dempsey, Governor, a proclamation:

Among the many landmarks in which Connecticut takes especial pride are those associated with a heroic native son, Nathan Hale.

The Hale family homestead, a durable colonial farmhouse erected by Nathan Hale's father, still stands in the quiet village of South Coventry. Not far away, preserved and maintained by patriotic organizations, are two ancient schoolhouses, one in East Haddam overlooking the Connecticut River and the other in the city of New London, where Nathan Hale served as a teacher before he entered the service of his country.

In New Haven, on the Yale campus, is the famous Bela Lyon Pratt bronze statue of Nathan Hale. It stands in front of Connecticut Hall, the oldest college building, where the youthful hero of the American Revolution lived as an undergraduate.

An invaluable heritage, these landmarks serve to enhance our knowledge of the dedicated officer in Washington's army who volunteered, at the age of 21, to undertake a dangerous mission in enemy territory to obtain vitally needed information. Captured as he was returning to his own lines, he was sentenced to die on a British gallows in New York on September 2, 1776. As the world knows, he faced death calmly, voicing in memorable words the regret that "I have but one life to lose for my country."

The General Assembly of Connecticut has directed that there be annual recognition of the selfless patriotism of Nathan Hale on the anniversary of his death.

I therefore designate Wednesday, September 22, 1965, to be "Nathan Hale Day."

I urge that special exercises be conducted in schools throughout Connecticut in observance of this day so that the youth of our State may be fully aware of the part played by Nathan Hale in the long struggle to establish a free and independent nation.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at the Capitol, in Hartford, this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1965 and of the independence of the United States the 190th.

By His Excellency's command:

JOHN DEMPSEY,

ELLA T. GRASSO,

Secretary of State.

Resolution of the 14th International Convention of Greek Orthodox Youth of America, August 29, 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 20, 1965

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, last month I had the honor of addressing the 14th International Convention of the Greek Orthodox Youth of America.

During this convention, a resolution was adopted by the National Council of GOYA which was sent to President Johnson concerning the President's policies in Vietnam and on the Civil Rights Act of 1965.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this resolution be included at this point in the RECORD:

Whereas the Greek Orthodox Youth of America numbers among its membership

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thousands of young men and women within these United States of America; and,

Whereas these young men and women, although representative of the different accepted political expressions, are dedicated to the ideals of liberty, justice, and human dignity upon which this great Nation is founded and of which this Nation is the outstanding champion; and,

Whereas the courageous, resolute, and steadfast action taken relative to the Vietnam situation and the historic and humanitarian enactment of the Civil Rights Act constitute concrete manifestations of the continuing pursuit of the ideals of liberty, justice, and human dignity by these United States of America: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Council of the Greek Orthodox Youth of America extends to President Lyndon Baines Johnson as chief executive of this great Nation the respect and admiration of the young men and women of GOYA and pledges to him continued support of any action which further expands those noble ideals which all freemen cherish and to which all enslaved peoples aspire.

More Than Half a Loaf

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1965

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, Colo., has been a consistent supporter of the efforts at all levels, State, Federal, and local, to keep beautiful our priceless outdoor heritage.

The attempt in the Colorado Legislature to pass a meaningful highway billboard control bill fell short of its mark and as a consequence I introduced in the Congress a bill which I believe would do much toward bringing about sanity in this field.

The intense work of Mrs. Johnson and the time she is spending in this worthwhile cause should, I hope, help to crystallize the efforts of many to bring effective legislation to a successful conclusion in this Congress.

I am placing in the Record an editorial from the Rocky Mountain News of September 18, which objectively frames the present House bill, which I hope will pass in the near future:

MORE THAN HALF A LOAF

The highway beautification bill which the administration has pried out of the Senate is not nearly as strong as it should be. But it is probably as good a bill as can be pushed through this Congress—and should be approved promptly by the House.

The measure won't take all the unsightly billboards off the highways. However, it contains essential features of the original administration proposals which, in sum, make it considerably more than "half a loaf."

Basic control over the size and location of billboards along federally financed highways is placed in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce rather than being left to State legislatures.

Many legislatures, including Colorado's, demonstrated a marked unwillingness to face up realistically to the billboard control issue.

Federal legislation, in addition to filling in the State gap, should also insure uniform

standards along the Interstate and primary road systems.

As passed by the Senate, the billboard regulations are to be worked out by agreement of the Secretary and the States. If no agreement is reached, the Secretary is empowered to impose a penalty on the State by withholding 10 percent of its Federal-aid highway funds.

The assumption is that most States will go along with Federal standards rather than lose a sizable chunk of Federal cash. And that the Commerce Secretary will give full consideration to local problems in the interest of achieving voluntary compliance.

Also provided is a plan for screening off junkyards, with the U.S. Treasury paying much of the cost.

In other respects, the bill in its present form remains woefully weak. An administration proposal to spend \$100 million a year on scenic and recreational roads has been scrapped. So has the idea of paying for the beautification from highway trust funds instead of the general revenues. And the penalty for State noncompliance has been whacked down from the 100 percent of Federal funds sought by the administration to 10 percent.

Even so, it represents a beginning. In future years, Congress can always go back to work.

Sing Out, 65

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, on September 16 the devastated colored district of Watts, Calif., which has turned deaf ears to the experts, black or white, following recent race riots that killed 37 and left a pall of hate and foreboding hanging over Los Angeles, a city of 7 million, heard the new voice of American youth—Negro, white, and Indian with a united purpose—and cheered what it heard.

In a dramatic move to do something fundamental to heal divisions and break an endless cycle of recrimination, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors brought the 200-strong student task force of moral rearmament, with their patriotic musical "Sing Out, 65," for appearance at the two leading schools of the area, Markham Junior High and Jordan High where 4,000 Negro teenagers, many of whom had participated in the riots, gave the show an ovation.

City buses carrying the multiracial cast representing 60 college campuses across the Nation moved into Watts past blocks of rubble-strewn, fire-gutted ruins reminiscent of Berlin after the war, and along streets where just a short time previously 15,000 National Guardsmen had battled mobs running wild.

At Jordan High a solid mass of clapping, waving colored youth packed the football bleachers, and led by their school cheerleaders joined enthusiastically in the hit songs "Freedom Isn't Free," "Up, Up With People," and "Which Way America?"

A moment of shattering poignancy for the crowd came with the singing by the Colwell brothers, coauthors of the show,

of "What Color Is God's Skin?" ending with the lines:

These words to America a man once hurled:
"God's last chance to make a world."
The different races are meant to be
Our strength and glory from sea to sea.

Exclaimed one of a group of Negro teachers listening enthralled to the music:

Those faces, that spirit. Man, I've never seen anything like it. That comes from something inside. That's what the country needs.

Said another simply:

This gives you hope for tomorrow.

The principal of the school was effusive in his thanks. He said:

You don't realize what you've done here. This was the opening day of the term, and the first time they had all been together since the riots. We had no idea what would happen.

A reporter present commented:

Give this MRA crowd 3 weeks here and you wouldn't recognize the place.

When it was all over the student audience refused to go, cheering and waving and calling for repeated encores.

Mr. Speaker, following is a news report covering this affair from the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner of September 16, 1965: [From the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Sept. 16, 1965]

MRA'S "SING OUT" GROUP HAILED BY WATTS STUDENTS

Moral Rearmament's 275 "singing" youths from 60 U.S. campuses met with hundreds of students at Markham Junior High School today in Watts.

The youth force, which includes the cast of "Sing Out 1965," the patriotic musical which will be given in the Hollywood Bowl Sunday at 8 p.m., are in Los Angeles by invitation of the county board of supervisors and the 76 mayors of Los Angeles County.

After a standing ovation for their singing, the group proceeded to Jordan High School to repeat their program.

FORCE OF YOUTH

Speaking at a reception for the group yesterday at the county's hall of administration, Supervisor Warren Dorn, who previewed the group at the national MRA center, Mackinac, Mich., and whose daughter Jannie is singing with the group, said:

"We in California are not going the way of violence, destruction, and hate, of rioting in the streets and protests on campuses. We, and I believe this whole Nation, are going the way of this amazing force of youth."

Dorn described the show as "the finest musical in our country's history—a fabulous show of patriotism and Americanism."

The group has toured the country with overwhelming success.

HEADED FOR ASIA

The dedicated high school and college youngsters will soon be taking their message to Asia.

Typical of praise contained in reviews received by the group is the following:

"They tear up no draft cards, and scrawl no vulgarities. They preach no sedition and inflame no minds with borrowed histrionics, appealing to hate and lust and hysteria."

"Their allegiance is to one flag, and the Nation for which it stands. Their dedication is to order under law—not mob rule."

Twenty-nine Californians are in the MRA party including the Colwell brothers, a television trio from San Marino who produced "Sing Out 1965."

They returned to California after a 10-year absence, during which they have performed

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trucks being canceled or at least conversion to ore carrying ships.

It is estimated that the dredging of this channel will lead to a yearly increase by 1970 of about 10 million tons of coal exports over what is now being shipped. This would be a boon to West Virginia and Appalachia as a whole. Not counting railway and dock employment, we estimate that this increased tonnage would create over 60,000 man-days of work per year. On a national picture, this would be a great help to our balance-of-payments situation.

Realizing the importance of this dredging project, I have my Washington office working closely with all departments involved. Also both Senator RANDOLPH and Senator BYRD have their staffs actively at work. Consequently, I am very optimistic that the project will proceed in an orderly fashion and that within a few years our coal industry and coal workers will begin to reap the benefits of this worthy project.

Those of us in the State administration are also active in cooperative efforts with industry officials to hold the line against residual oil imports. We are engaged in continuing attempts to prevent coal markets from being lost to this foreign fuel.

So, as mentioned earlier, coal is very much alive. Just as the industry and labor elements are working constantly to increase the industry prospects, so does the State government of West Virginia. A healthy, prosperous coal industry contributes in a major manner to a healthy and prosperous West Virginia.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS BY SOVIET UNION

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, we are in the midst of a weeklong national vigil for Soviet Jewry, a protest against the continued discrimination against Jews by the Soviet Union.

The plight of Jews in Russia was emphasized Sunday at a dramatic rally here in Washington. Some 10,000 persons from 106 communities, including Wilmington, Del., gathered at Lafayette Park. Several speakers outlined conditions in Russia.

It is important that attention be focused on this shameful oppression. For that reason I hope the Senate will soon take final action on Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, which condemns persecution by the Soviet Union of any persons because of their religion.

It is my sincere hope that out of this focus of attention will come some easing of the restrictions which are keeping Jews in Russia from maintaining their time-hallowed traditions.

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS S. 9, THE COLD WAR GI BILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I have spoken before of the unanimous support which the cold war GI bill is receiving this year from the veterans organizations and patriotic organizations throughout this Nation.

In the recent hearings before the House Veterans' Committee, Col. John T. Carlton, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, testified on behalf of that organization in support of this necessary bill.

To illustrate the excellence of his testimony and the strength of support of the

Reserve Officers Association for this bill, I ask unanimous consent that Colonel Carlton's testimony be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN T. CARLTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1965

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in connection with S. 9, a bill "to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period."

There is an obvious national interest, it seems to us, in the purposes of this bill. We earnestly hope the committee will advance it toward enactment.

We have previously testified before Congress in support of like bills which have been considered in previous Congresses.

We come before this committee, whose distinguished chairman, Mr. TEAGUE, and indeed all its members have established a historic record of intelligent and enlightened dealing in veterans affairs—confident of sympathetic, but objective consideration of our views and of this bill.

The cold war in which our country is engaged has for a number of years required our Nation to maintain abnormally large Armed Forces in this country and throughout the world. For those who serve in our Armed Forces, the cold war is just as much a conflict as a declared war. Its requirements upset personal life and involve sacrifices by all civilians who are called to uniform service in the traditional American manner. To those who have served or are serving in the hot spots of this cold war, the dangers are just as great.

However, even with the great personnel requirements of our Armed Forces during the cold war, the vast manpower pool of this country is such that it is necessary to induct only a fraction of our young men into the armed services. These young men who are inducted and serve their tour of active duty, followed by several years of Reserve obligation, make sacrifices far out of proportion to those who are not called into the service.

One of these sacrifices is, of course, the interruption of the early and formative part of their life careers. They are taken into the service at the age they normally would be pursuing a formal education or technical training. In the meantime, those who have not been called into the service are receiving this education and training and establishing themselves in careers. This gives them a distinct advantage over those whose military service has interrupted these years.

This bill would provide a means by which our Government can at least partly recompense these young men for the sacrifices that they have made.

Senator YARBOROUGH, in his floor statement when he introduced this cold war GI bill, outlined so succinctly the reasons for the great necessity for its enactment, that it would be redundant for us to dwell upon them at any length. We only wish to say that we agree wholeheartedly with Senator YARBOROUGH when he said in his conclusion:

"I, for one, do not believe that the day has yet arrived when citizens who make up our Armed Forces must suffer for their loyalty and willingness to serve. We must begin a program that tells America that the draft law does not cause certain of our sons to lose 2 or more years from their competitive civilian lives, but instead, provides a challenging opportunity for honorable and patriotic service—service that will be suitably recognized and not be a lifetime burden."

During the 1961 hearings in the Senate, Senator WAYNE MORSE, who is recognized as an authority in this field, made a most eloquent and moving plea for support of this legislation. We were impressed by many of his arguments, but I should like to emphasize the principles he enunciated when he said:

"For the benefit of the Bureau of the Budget, and for the Defense Department and the Veterans' Administration, too, may I call their attention to the fact that the greatest defense weapon need of America is to develop the intellectual potential of the youth of America; more important, may I say, than their missile bases; more important than their jet bombers. Yet, we get a report from three departments that ought to be dedicated to the security of this country which shows a gross ignorance as to the need of developing the greatest weapons we have; namely, the intellectual potential of the young people of this country so sorely needed in the decade, the two decades, immediately ahead.

"Mr. Chairman, as vitally important as our military Reserve program is to the defense of the Nation—and I firmly believe in the value of a Ready Reserve to meet any challenge we are called upon to face—I cannot subscribe to the theory that a Reserve obligation assists a cold war veteran in readjusting to civilian life.

"The Active Reserve obligation impedes the cold war veterans' full participation in civil life, which, in turn, again exposes them to unfair competition from their civilian contemporaries. The fact that veterans must discharge a post-Korean Reserve obligation involving drills and other military activities quite obviously enables their civilian contemporaries, by comparison, to make still more gains toward enjoyment of the fruits of our free enterprise society."

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we would like to conclude our statement by reiterating our support of this most worthy and necessary bill, and urge its favorable consideration by your committee and the the Congress of the United States.

THE WAR ON POVERTY IN PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, a group of citizens in Providence, R.I., has been quietly engaged upon what might be called their own personal war on poverty. Their efforts to date have been so outstanding that I ask unanimous consent that the following analysis be printed in the Record.

One of the city's urban renewal areas abuts one of the city's finest residential areas. As part of the urban renewal program, a new school is under construction, with the student body to be drawn from both sections. The area to be rebuilt has a heavy concentration of Negro families whose children presently attend the T. A. Doyle School and the Jenkins Street School. The community recognized that the students at these two schools will be at an educational and cultural disadvantage when they are integrated with the students from the higher socio-economic levels. To ease the adjustment for these children, a biracial neighborhood improvement group was formed in the fall of 1963. Its performance to date has indeed been impressive. In fact, Dr. Charles A. O'Connor, has written that—

I have never heard, read or seen a greater example of school and community cooperation than this project exemplifies.

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WEST VIRGINIA COAL AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT

(By Hulett Carlson Smith, Governor of West Virginia)

There has been much recent publicity concerning the plight of certain distressed areas of the Appalachian region. Frequently it is said that this is due in part to the coal industry being dead. This is certainly far from being the case, for coal today is very lively and one of our basic industries.

In 1963, West Virginia produced 126,117,143 tons of coal from 1,986 mines located in 36 of our 55 counties. This compares with a production of 123,061,985 tons in 1925. However, the important factor of change is that it took 111,708 men to mine this amount in 1925 whereas in 1963 more coal was mined by a workforce of only 44,854; consequently, West Virginia was one of the first States to feel the brunt of automation from an employment standpoint.

Naturally, automation has produced severe and complicated economic and sociological problems within the coal regions. My administration is fully cognizant of the problem; there is no easy solution, but we are attempting to meet the challenge head on.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

The 1965 session of our legislature passed the most comprehensive education bill in the State's history. Manpower training programs are underway, industrial development activities are achieving excellent results, tourism is on the increase and existing industry is expanding. We are extremely hopeful that the newly enacted Appalachian Development Act of 1965 will act as the trigger to start the entire region into an era of economic prosperity.

In addition to developing new programs and attracting new industry, a Governor must also do everything in his power to protect existing industry. After all, it is existing industry that has been the mainstay of the State's economy. Consequently, I try to work actively with the chemical, glass, metal, wood, coal, and other industries to help in any way that I can from a Governor's level. This help ranges from helping with Federal procurement orders to protesting against imports of competitive products. However varied as the help may be, it is essential that industry know that it can turn to its State government for help.

It is interesting to follow the help that we have been trying to do for our coal industry. This has encompassed both national and international efforts.

WASHINGTON LIAISON

First, on the national scene, our Washington Liaison office each month sends out procurement leads representing a possible million tons of coal. These are sent directly to the operators and/or their associations. These leads range from Department of Defense orders to overseas delivery for the Agency for International Development.

There are also cases where the prestige of the Governor's office is needed to present the State's views in hearing on governmental action that might affect the coal industry. Typical of this was the recent Atomic Energy Commission hearing to resolve the question of continued Federal subsidies for reactors creating a competitive hardship on other conventional fuels. The National Coal Policy Conference, the National Coal Association, and the United Mine Workers filed a joint protest. As Governor of West Virginia, I filed the State's protest of which I quote the following:

"Although automation in the coal industry has produced a number of complex economic and sociological problems within our borders, these improvements in production have kept coal on a competitive basis with other conventional fuels produced by private industry.

It is apparent, however, that it is impossible for the coal industry to compete with nuclear reactor plants of the same basic type so long as the latter are subsidized either directly or indirectly by the Federal Government.

"Therefore, it is urgently requested that the Atomic Energy Commission take such appropriate action as is necessary to prevent the displacement of conventional fuels such as coal in its competition with nuclear power plants which should now be built and operated by private industry on a nonsubsidized basis.

"The coal industry in West Virginia is able and willing to compete with such plants in an open and nonsubsidized basis. However, our coal industry will surely suffer if we must continue to compete with nuclear powerplants which are subsidized. It is inequitable to the coal industry and to the taxpayer to continue such subsidization if private industry has demonstrated the ability to pay such costs."

COAL, HIGHWAYS

Again, on a national level, we work very closely with our congressional delegation to include in legislation, where possible, items that might help the coal industry. A good example of this would be the inclusion in the highway system portion of the Appalachian Redevelopment Act the following clause:

"For the purposes of research and development in the use of coal and coal products in highway construction and maintenance, the Secretary is authorized to require each participating State, to the maximum extent possible, to use coal derivatives in the construction of not to exceed 10 per centum of the roads authorized under this Act."

It is on the international level that we are able to exert strong influence as the fuel situation abroad abounds with political implications. It is also of extreme importance to our State as some 80 percent of all coal exports to Europe come from West Virginia. The reason for this large percentage coming from our State is our proximity to the Virginia ports, the quality of our coal, and the excellent railroad connections provided by the Norfolk and Western Railway and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

TRADE MISSION

As West Virginia commissioner of commerce, I was active in the organization of the State's first trade mission to Europe. This very successful 10-man mission had 2 of its members representing the coal industry; these were Lawrence Forbes, coal export manager, Norfolk and Western Railway, and Verl Johnson, vice president, Appalachian Coals, Inc. (recently joined Island Creek Coal Co.). The comprehensive report submitted by these men has proven of great help to our export coal trade for it not only showed the potential, but many of the problems.

In connection with these problems, I have had occasion to participate, along with Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH and Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, as well as industry leaders, in a series of high-level meetings. The first of these meetings was with Christian A. Herter, the President's special representative for trade negotiations. Our purpose here was to be sure that coal became one of the key points of discussion in trade and tariff negotiations in Geneva. The second meeting was with Under Secretary of State George W. Ball. It dealt with coal exports in general but with primary emphasis on German import quotas.

Since these meetings, my special assistant in Washington, Henry Barbour, has been working in a three-man committee with Steve Dunn of the National Coal Association and Lawrence Forbes of the Norfolk and Western Railway. This committee has periodic meetings with the Department of State, Department of Defense, and Department of

the Interior to discuss developments related to coal exports. In addition, Mr. Barbour, who headed the West Virginia trade mission to Europe, actively calls on embassy officials of coal consuming countries.

EXPORT EXPANSION

On February 19 came the first big breakthrough in coal exports since the start of the late President Kennedy's drive on trade expansion. This was the decision by French as well as Italian interests to build four large coal colliers aimed at loading coal at Hampton Roads.

Attending that meeting in Washington were myself as Governor, Senators RANDOLPH and BYRD of West Virginia; my Washington assistant, Mr. Barbour; my administrative assistant, Con Hardman; Reed Scollon, chief of the Division of Bituminous Coal, Department of the Interior; Philip H. Trezise, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State; Colonel Young, Assistant Director of Civil Works, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and Mr. Forbes.

Representing the French and Italian interests were Raoul G. Duhamel, North American representative of the French ATIC; and Francesco Ferraro, general manager of the Italian Sidermar. ATIC (Association Technique de L'Importation Charbonniere) is the semiautonomous unit that decides on and controls all French coal imports. Sidermar is the steel manufacturing subsidiary of the nationalized Italian industrial complex known as Italsider. It is of particular interest that the French were talking coal for steam purposes and the Italians coal for steel.

Basically, both parties have become convinced that American coal is the answer to their needs both as far as quality and price as well as from the standpoint of long term reserves. This decision was brought about by their independent studies, by the findings of the Nathan Report, by the sales efforts of our West Virginia World Trade Mission, by the efforts of industry officials as well as transportation companies, and by the good offices of our Department of State and the Department of the Interior.

France plans to build two large coal colliers of 82,000 long tons each and drafts of 44 feet 9 inches. Italy plans to build two colliers of 77,500 long tons each and a 42-foot 6-inch draft. As all these ships are being built predicated on loading coal at Hampton Roads, there is immediately apparent the problem of the channel there being only 40 feet deep.

CHANNEL DREDGING

It was for this reason that our special meeting was held as both countries were emphatic in their stand that ship construction plans could not proceed without the firm commitment that the channel would be dredged.

Colonel Young said the Corps of Engineers has known of the need of this dredging for some time. A survey has been funded and completed, and he expects the proposal to be in the hands of Congress by mid-July. Due to the benefit-cost ratio of 5 to 1, it is expected that Congress will look upon the project favorably. Colonel Young further said the overall project could be completed in 5 years, but the crucial outbound channel could be finished in 3 years. The total cost would represent some \$26 million of which \$7.5 million would be required for fiscal year 1966.

France and Italy realize the channel cannot be completed prior to their ships being in operation, and their budgets figure about a year of sailing with smaller drafts. However, it would represent severe financial penalty if over 2 years were involved. Present ship delivery schedules call for one ship in the winter of 1966 and three ships in the winter of 1967. Consequently, it is crucial that funds be allocated for fiscal year 1966 as otherwise there would be the danger of the shipbuilding con-

much of the battle being raised is a negative battle.

He is quite right. It is also an inefficient battle. Too much time is being wasted bickering with the American Civil Liberties Union and the Right-to-Read groups and too little is being spent developing original approaches and making more effective the few existing methods.

Davis' remarks were made in Washington, where he testified in favor of a bill introduced by Representative DOMINICK DANIELS, of New Jersey.

DANIELS' bill, similar to several others which have died in committee, would establish a committee to study the impact and threat of pornography and suggest ways of coping with it. It is a laudable bill. It is one of the few sensible measures ever introduced. It is also likely to die just where its predecessors have died. Why?

One reason is the testimony presented for the bill, which is symptomatic of most approaches to legislation and the entire problem. The bill's backers chose to hold up examples of pornography to cite examples of how the pornographers market their wares, and say, "Isn't this awful—something should be done about it."

Of course it's awful. Why even the ACLU, which contends that nothing should be done about it, freely admits that. But to say "something should be done about it and DANIELS' bill is the nearest thing, so let's pass it" is foolish.

Why, then, should DANIELS' bill (H.R. 7465) be passed? There are many, but let's take two. It should be passed because it proposes to settle one objection the ACLU has to anti-pornography legislation—that there's "no scientific proof that pornography hurts anyone." Therefore, says the ACLU, there's no need for a law.

ACLU and Right-to-Read cite competent testimony to back up their contention. Citizens for Decent Literature and other groups also cite competent testimony that ACLU is wrong. Clearly, some unbiased agency should and could settle the issue.

DANIELS' bill should be passed because the committee might be able to come up with a constitutionally sound curb which would satisfy both the ACLU—which also fears that "censorship" might spill over into the areas of political and social thought—and the groups for which Davis testified.

The committee, after all, is there not to hear that something should be done—it's trying to do that—but to hear why DANIELS' bill—this particular something—should be passed.

A Right States Must Retain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1965

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked permission to insert in the RECORD an editorial of the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Argus Leader on the matter of States rights as eroded by the repeal of 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act:

A RIGHT STATES SHOULD RETAIN

The U.S. Senate is now engaged in a major debate about section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

This section is the one that permits States to make their own decisions about whether workers should be required to join a union as a condition of employment or not.

The proposal before the Senate is the repeal of provision allowing the States to make

this determination. Already the House has approved to repeal. Current indications are that the Senate is closely divided.

South Dakota has enacted a law that gives the worker the right to work without being compelled to join the union. If Congress eliminates the Taft-Hartley provision, then presumably the South Dakota law would be held to be invalid.

Thus there are involved in the Washington debate two primary factors. One is whether or not workers should be required to join a union in order to work. The other is whether this is a determination to be made by a State or by the Federal Government.

Of late the Federal Government has been moving forward with vigor in reducing the sovereignty of the States. And one may well wonder about the value of this. Certainly our Government as a whole has gained much through the years due to the maintenance of certain States rights. And surely there is good reason to believe that the authority in respect to labor rights should be retained by the States.

Anti-Semite
Soviet Jewry and Human Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 20, 1965

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, in Lafayette Park on Sunday, September 19, 1965, some 10,000 Jewish lay and rabbinic leaders throughout the country met to launch the weeklong National Eternal Light Vigil for Soviet Jewry who are being oppressed by that nation.

An interfaith group of leaders participated in the program with the idea of bringing the moral judgment of millions of people throughout the world to bear on oppression in the Soviet Union just prior to the High Holy Days of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

Our colleague and newly named U.S. Representative to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Honorable JAMES ROOSEVELT, gave an address. With unanimous consent I insert in the RECORD at this point his important comments on this occasion:

SOVIET JEWRY AND HUMAN RIGHTS—AN AGENDA OF CONSCIENCE

It is a privilege to be here with you now, to share this moment of solemn vigil to secure the basic human rights of the Soviet Jewish community.

As you know, one of my main concerns, as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, will be the protection and enhancement of human rights. So I am here to tell you that it is my conviction, and that of our Government, that the problem of Soviet Jewry properly belongs on the agenda of the U.N.—whether it is at the Human Rights Commission, at the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, or at the kind of special world investigative commission on human rights proposed some months ago by Ambassador Goldberg.

But while I strongly believe that this problem must concern the U.N., it does not belong exclusively there. It must be on the agenda of the world's conscience.

In my new post, I have been taking time to read the story of the United Nations and

the writing of its charter in San Francisco. I recall that when the charter was framed, there was great controversy about a paragraph which prohibited the international body from intruding into the domestic affairs of the member nations. This safeguard had to be included; otherwise, sovereign nations would not have participated.

The inclusion of this paragraph does not mean that the United Nations Charter was drafted for the purpose of stilling the voices of protest against evil. Written as it was so soon after the destruction of the Jewish communities of Europe and the failure of the democratic nations to come to the rescue of those communities, the charter never intended that we should not take every possible measure to safeguard the survival of peoples wherever they might be exposed to danger.

I have no doubt that the distinguished delegates of the Soviet Union, whom I shall soon be meeting at the United Nations, will scoff at the words we say here today. For they will tell us there is evil in our own land. And they will point to bigotry. They may even feel free to speak of my own city of Los Angeles, which I represent in Congress. To this counteraccusation, we enter no denial. We know that we have much to do in America to bring our daily lives into conformity with the principles which we cherish and which are inscribed in the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. Our answer to our Soviet friends must be that we have to help each other to find the answers.

I think we must say very frankly that if there are wrongs in our own country—and there are—those who are aggrieved and injured are free to speak their protest, to unite with their fellows in the demand for rectification, in the appeal for justice.

But in the U.S.S.R., a large segment of popular sentiment (it cannot properly be called public opinion) is itself anti-Semitic, and that segment which opposes anti-Semitism can at best speak in muffled tones.

As for Soviet public institutions, the hard fact is that it is government policy itself which is the guilty party.

Thank God, Soviet policy leaves Jewish bodies intact. But Jewish souls are in the balance, and this is at the heart of our protest. For Soviet policy seeks to dry up the wellsprings of vitality and creativity that have immemorially marked the Jewish spirit. It intends to atomize the Jewish community, to estrange it from its past, to crush its identity—in short, to destroy every possibility of Jewish group survival.

As you may know, the Jews of the U.S.S.R. are officially considered not only a religious group but primarily a nationality which is a cultural and ethnic concept.

In Eastern Europe, scores of nationalities—be they majorities governing territories or minorities residing in the territory of others—have for centuries clung with natural pride to their national consciousness, their way of life, their memories, their language and literature.

The Soviet Union is ideologically committed and constitutionally structured to recognize the full right of every one of its 108 nationalities to perpetuate their identities and to maintain cultural, communal, and educational institutions toward that end. For though 50 percent of the Soviet population consists of Russian nationality, the remaining half is composed of 107 others whose group needs and aspirations cannot be denied, even by an authoritarian regime.

The importance of the concept of nationality in Soviet society cannot be overemphasized. One's nationality is one of the two or three decisive components of citizenship in the U.S.S.R. It largely determines the language one speaks, the literature and press one reads, the national history one associates with, the customs one grows up with, the national heroes one cherishes and emulates.

One's nationality is thus of profound psychological, as well as cultural and political, significance.

It might almost be said that nationality defines the man, as well as the citizen—for it molds his mind and heart and soul, and gives him a heritage of which he can be justly proud.

The real meaning of the Soviet Jewish tragedy inheres precisely in this: That Soviet Jews are the only nationality deprived of all the rights and institutions by which they might live their lives as a self-respecting and respected group.

Try to imagine what it means to be a Jew in the U.S.S.R. You are uniquely discriminated against—and you know it, and your non-Jewish neighbors know it. It means that in your singular humiliation, you are deprived of pride and self-respect.

It is now quarter of a century since any Jewish school has existed in the U.S.S.R., where a Jewish child might learn something of Jewish language, literature, and history. It is now a quarter of a century, in which a whole generation of Soviet Jewish youth is confronted with a past that is a blank, and a future that is empty.

To force this great community to become a dead end of history is to show inequitable contempt for human rights, to perpetrate a moral crime, a historic tragedy.

It is all too easy to shunt aside those who are voiceless and helpless. We must rise to their defense. We must give the world no surcease—until the world, and especially the U.S.S.R., pays attention.

Lest you fear that all these public protests are in vain, let me assure you that we have fresh, significant evidence that your efforts are most effective indeed. For just 2 weeks ago today, Pravda, the major newspaper of the Soviet Union, published a front-page editorial which did three things:

1. It implicitly but unmistakably conceded the existence of anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R.
2. It proceeded to condemn anti-Semitism roundly.

3. It explained, in effect, that it did so because the existence of this problem is hurting the image of the Soviet Union abroad.

This striking evidence of Soviet sensitivity should encourage us to continue and intensify our protests.

We must do all in our power to save a great community from cultural annihilation.

The Real Alabama—Part LXI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1965

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the wealth of Alabama's mineral resources is probably one of the most noteworthy untold stories of the State.

Though Alabama's mineral wealth has been known to be significant in the past, perhaps the State's greatest development in this resource is yet to come.

A summary of this picture is presented in the following material taken from the Birmingham News of August 22, 1965:

Fortunes lie beneath the surface of Alabama's rich earth. There yet remains vast potential for the enterprising. Mineral resources in great abundance are the practically inexhaustible foundation for many Alabama industries.

Presently conducted explorations almost certainly assure an even broader base.

The volume of limestone, for example, is described by State Geologist P. E. LaMoreaux as "almost beyond calculation."

Limestone in crushed form is used as an aggregate for railroad and highway foundations, a source for fertilizers and other by-products. This has been a vital asset in Alabama's burgeoning highway construction program and the State leads the Southeast as a producer of cement, turns out enough each year to pave 13,500 miles of four-lane highways.

Sand and gravel, workhorses of the construction industry, are taken in huge quantities mostly along the State's great rivers.

Similarly, there is a super-abundance of clay and shale, the important raw materials for brick, tile, ceramics, and refractories. Some of the clays have unusual physical properties when fired. Some will bloom and can be converted to lightweight aggregates. Still others make excellent fire brick and still another type lends itself to building brick.

In east central Alabama, explorations are being made into extensive copper deposits. Some of the Nation's leading mining companies have leased thousands of acres in several counties and are continuing exploratory work.

Mica is mined on a small scale, is used by the roofing and tire industry. There are large reserves of "scrap" mica deposits in the State.

The State holds fairly large deposits of tin and gold, but neither is being mined presently. There is doubt that gold will be mined in commercial quantities unless there is an increase in the price of the metal. Tin deposits have not been developed because of foreign competition and controlled market conditions.

Dolomite is rising in importance, is being mined in Shelby County and sent to Selma where Alabama Metallurgical Corp. extracts magnesium for manufacture into spaceage metals.

THE FERROUS METALS

It's more than a short lope between hammering out early 19th-century horseshoes and pouring a heat of steel after an hour's cooking.

That, bracketing more than a century and a half, is inception and present of the metals industry in Alabama.

Alabama iron was first used to shoe the horses of Gen. Andrew Jackson and the men when they came to the relief of Indian-threatened settlers in the early 1800's. A few years later, pig iron manufacture began in Alabama.

Alabama's first furnace to use coke was built at Oxmoor, on the outskirts of Birmingham, in 1876.

Today, the Birmingham district is the South's iron and steel center. Kindred plants operate at Gadsden, Anniston, and Tuscaloosa.

For years the red ore from Birmingham's Red Mountain formed the basis for the district's iron and steel industry. Now, most of the ore used in the area's iron and steel-making furnaces comes from South America.

Successful pelleting of low-grade taconite iron ores in Minnesota in the past year, some experts believe, must inevitably come to Alabama. Many engineers think that Alabama's low iron centered ores are more susceptible to concentration than are the taconites of the Mesabi Range.

Manufacture of steel in Alabama dates back to 1888. Construction of open hearth furnaces followed the successful manufacture of steel from Alabama iron by the Carnegie Co. A blooming mill was started at Ensley in 1898 and the first cast of Alabama steel was poured on Thanksgiving Day, 1899.

In 1905, Republic Iron & Steel and Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., consolidated and United States Steel acquired TCI 2 years

later. Since that time, United States Steel has poured hundreds of millions into Alabama.

At its major installations in Gadsden, Republic Steel is operating two large open hearth furnaces and the South's two largest electric furnaces, has a third method underway.

By next fall, construction on a basic oxygen furnace is scheduled for completion, first of its type in the entire South. This will cut production of a heat of steel to less than an hour.

Steelmaking capacity of United States Steel, the South's No. 1 producer, Republic and specialty producers now rates in excess of 5½ million tons annually.

Alabama is also considered the pipemaking center of the Nation. Normally, pipe plants in Birmingham, Anniston, Gadsden and Tuscaloosa produce 50 percent of the Nation's pipe supply.

From the State's iron and steel industry has sprung a broad steel fabricating business, producing steel plates and shapes, cut and fit from drawings and patterns. Castings of iron, steel, and nonferrous metals are manufactured by dozens of foundries.

Metal manufacturers first settled in Alabama because all the basic ingredients for steelmaking existed within a narrow area. Today, the ever-broadening metals complex remains one of the State's major payroll producers.

New Banking Legislation Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, since the Justice Department brought antitrust suits against the merger plans of six banks recently, the need became apparent for new legislation to untangle the problems of the banking fraternity.

In order to try to fill this void, I have introduced H.R. 11015 which will seek to free from doubt all those banks who merged prior to the 1963 decision of the Supreme Court. In my opinion, this decision of the Court almost completely wiped out the Bank Merger Act of 1960.

Under the provisions of the bill I have introduced, we will restore the original intent of the Bank Merger Act, but at the same time strengthen its standards and procedures.

Perhaps the main problem here lies in the question of the uniqueness of a bank. In my opinion, it was never the intent of Congress for the Supreme Court to apply sections of antitrust legislation to banks. I maintain that banks are unique in this sense. The criteria for measuring the public interest involved in bank mergers should be tailored to the public interest involved in banking—and should be different from those applicable to business generally.

The Wall Street Journal recently carried an editorial which was in agreement with my stand. I would like to present this article for the benefit of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

THE MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE

Why should banks be treated differently from other types of business concerns?